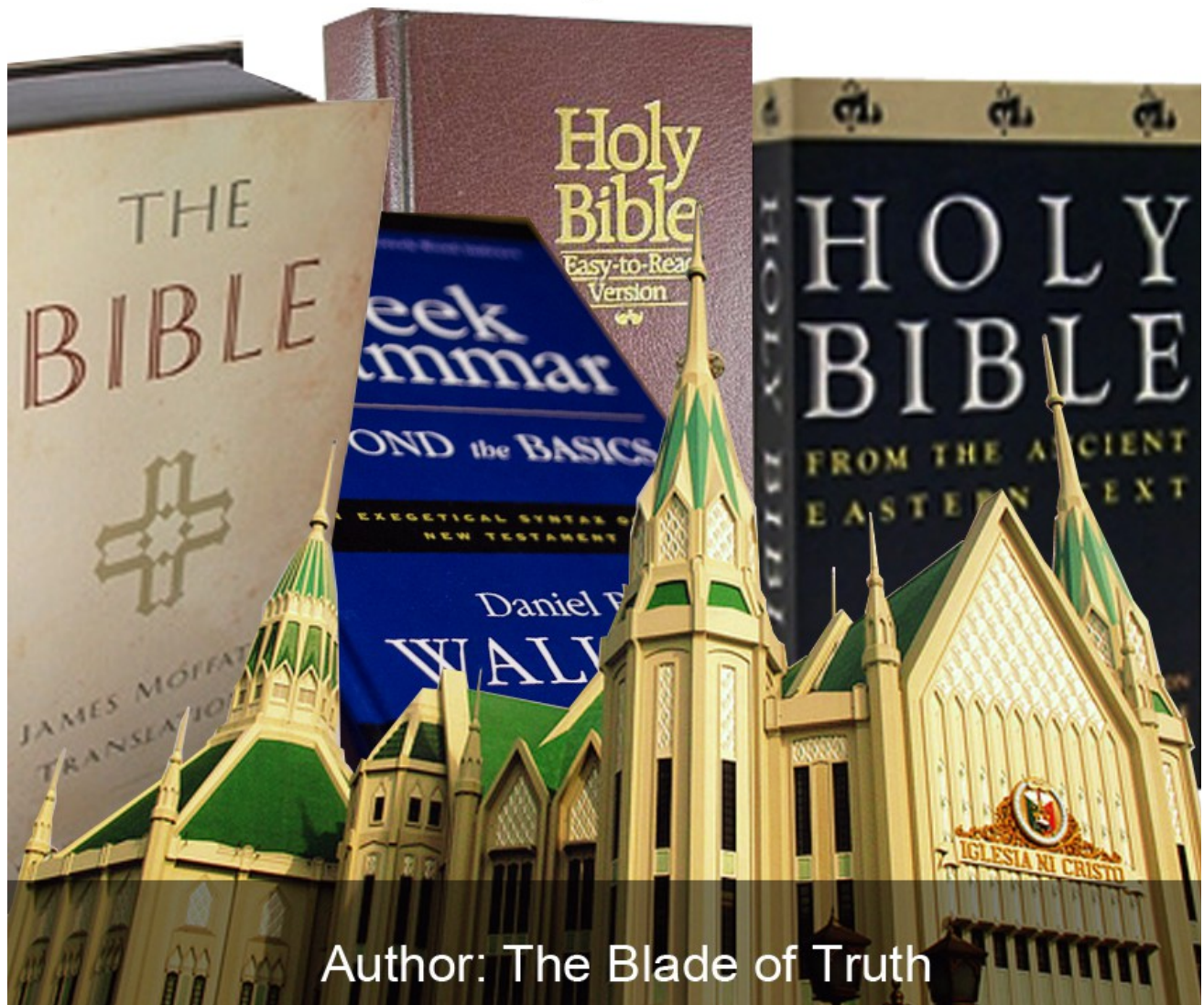


Blocks Against The **DECEPTION** of *Iglesia ni Cristo*

There are rebuttals against the attacks of Iglesia ni Cristo about references used against the Catholic Church and versions of the Bible they use to tell lies.



Preface

The goal of this is book is to help Catholics who browse the Internet. This is not only for Catholics but Iglesia ni Cristo members as well who are deceived by their ministers.

This book contains references used by the Iglesia ni Cristo for a long time which they use to deceive innocent people. I hope those who read this will also share it to their friends and relatives. I hope that we will be guided by God.

The Blade of Truth

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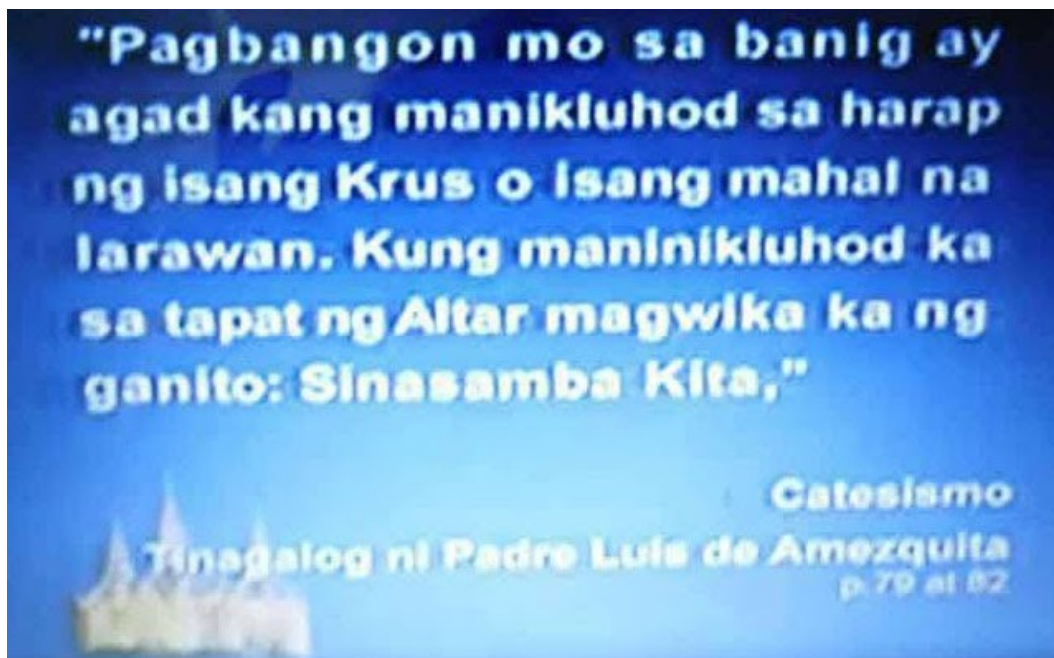
Is Isaiah 43:5 in the Moffatt Bible more believable than Isaiah 43:5 in the Dead Sea Scrolls?

Answering Iglesia ni Cristo: The correct translation in Hebrews 1:8 is “God is thy Throne” and not “Your Throne, O God”

The Deception of Iglesia ni Cristo in the book of Fr. Luis de Amezquita

The reference is said to be in pages 79-82, "If you will kneel before the altar, you have to state, I worship you.

In tagalog, nasa pahina 79-82 dalawang reperensiya na, "Kung maninikluhod ka sa tapat ng Altar magwika ka ng ganito: Sinasamba kita."



This is a big deception for all people.

If you will see the original page 79 and page 82, all the things written by Fr. Luis de Amezquita are not there. This is what the detractors of Catholics claim.

79

loob ang Hari ng mga Hari at Panginoon ng lahat ng pinapanginoon. Tanggapin ko nawa, Panginoon ko, itong mahal na tinapay ng mga Angeles, nang malaking paggalang at kababaan ng loob, ng malalim na pagsisisi sa kasalanan, ng masamang kawilihan at kalinisan, at nang matibay na pananampalataya na ikatuwa niyang tumahan sa aking puso't loob ng guminhawa ang aking kaluluwa. Papa-nabangin mo ako Dios ko, dili lamang nitong Sacramento ng mahal na katawan at dugo ni Jesucristo kundi pa naman, ng bagsik at lamang nangasisilid dito sa

82

PANALANGIN

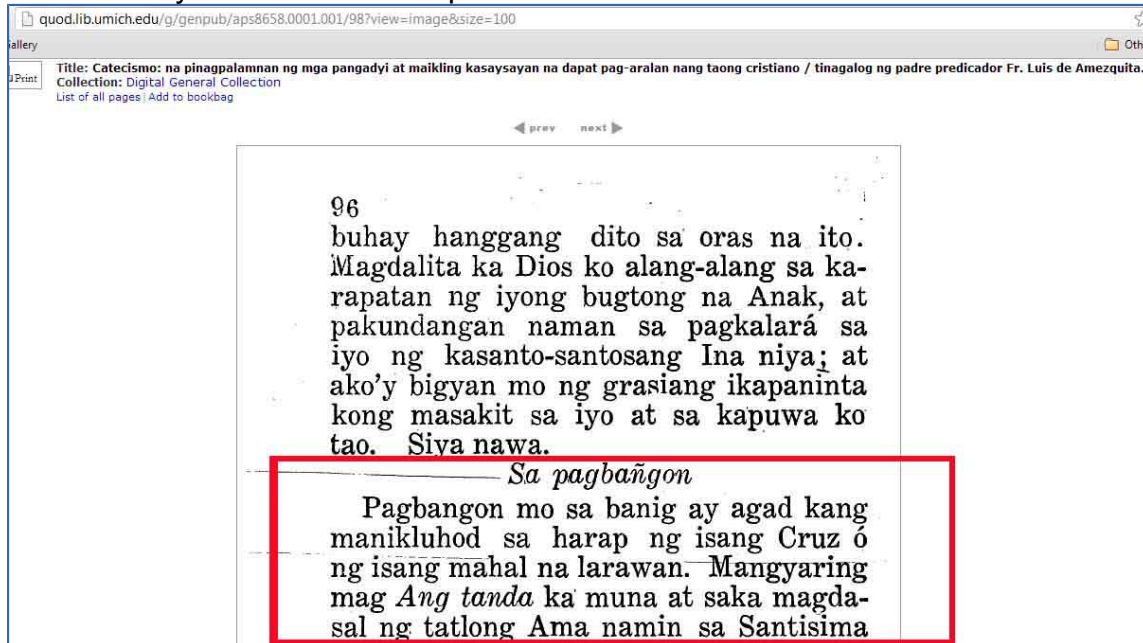
Sa pagdalaw sa limang altar, magdasal muna ng dalawa o tatlong. Ama namin't Aba Ginoong Maria at Gloria Patri, saka manalangin.

Magdalita ka, Panginoon kong Dios, Amang walang hangan; pakundangan sa awa mong di mabilang, ay tunghan mo't ipatnugot itong Santa Iglesia sa lalong ikababantog at ikalalatag nang Sangsinukuban, magkaisang loob at magkatoto ang mga haring kristiano; mangapawi ang dilang heregias at matalo rin ang mga di binyagan alang-alang kay Jesucristong Panginoon naming Anak mo, at

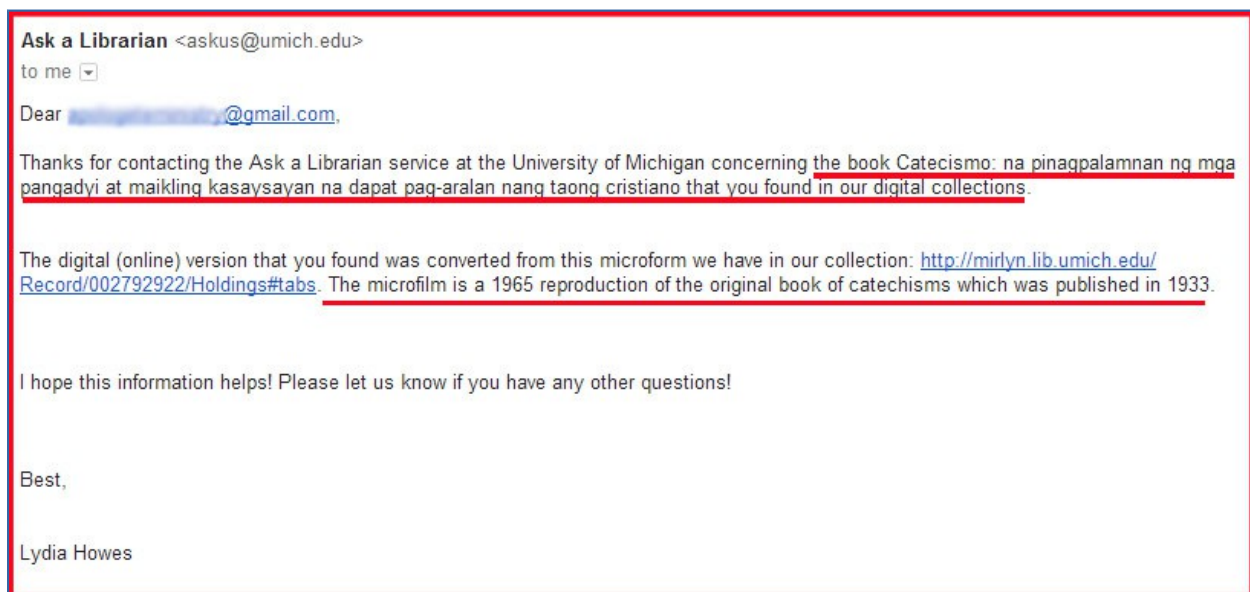
The reference is said to be in pages 79-82, "If you will kneel before the altar, you have to state, I worship you".

Are all their lies contained there?

The copied portion to destroy Catholics can be seen in page 96 of the Catechism translated by Fr. Luis de Amezcuita.



Please see email below regarding the original book of Fr. Luis de Amezcuita and what was originally written.





Ask a Librarian

to me ▾

100

Page size

100%

Search this text

Search

Hello again!

song cristiano / kinegalog ng padre predicador Fr. Luis de Amesquita.

I can tell from using the search this text feature that the phrase SINASAMBA KITA appears on 102, but this is the only page where the phrase appears:

Best,

Lydia Howes

Fake Reference

"Pagbangon mo sa banig ay
agad kang manikluhod sa harap
ng isang Krus o isang mahal na
larawan. Kung maninikluhod ka
sa tapat ng Altar magwika ka ng
ganito: Sinasamba Kita,"

Catesismo

Tinagalog ni Padre Luis de Amesquita

p. 79 at 92

Original

SA PAGTATAAS NG CALIZ
Sinasamba kita, kamahal-mahalang
dugo nang ating Panginoong Jesucristo,
na ibinuhos sa Altar nang Santa Cruz,
at inihugas sa mga kasalanan ng tao sa
Sanglibutan.

Sa iyong mga mahal na kamay, pi-
nagkakatiwala ko, Panginoon ko ang
aking kaluluwa. Ikaw nga ang Dios ng
katotohanan, ang tumubos sa akin.

SA PAGKAIN AT PAGHAPON

*Sa pagdulog mo sa dulang, bago mo mulan
ang pagkain ya magdasal ka nang isang
Ama namin saka magbendisyon ka nang
ganitong wika:*

Ang mahal na bendisyon ng Ama, at
ng Anak at ng Espiritu Santo, tatlong
Personas at iisang Dios na totoo, ay ma-
hulog sa ating mga kakanin.

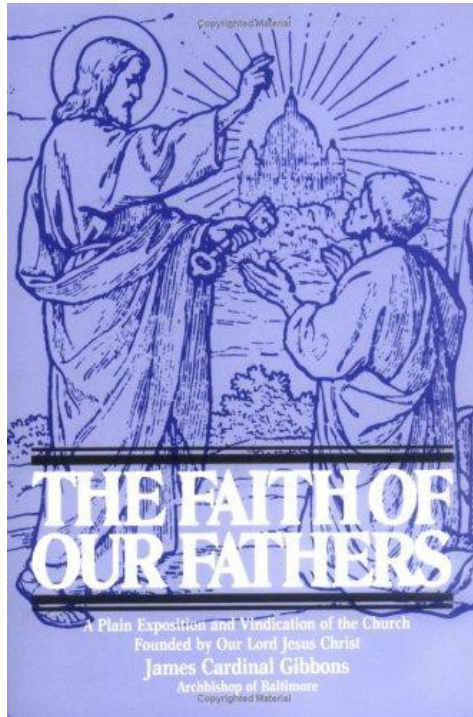
PAGKATAPOS NG PAGKAIN

*Kung makakain na ay manalangin ka ng
gayon:*

Kami ay nagpapasalamat sa iyo, Pa-
nginoon naming Dios. at kami'y pinakain
mo di man dapat at binuhay mo pa mag-
bahanggang ngavon. Magdalita ka Pa-
nginoon namin at mapatuloy ang awa mo
sa amin. Siya nawa.

The Deception of Iglesia ni Cristo in using the book of James Cardinal Gibbons

According to Iglesia ni Cristo, Cardinal Gibbons said that Catholics worship images. They quote the part of The Faith of our Fathers, page 200:



“It is in this sense, I take it, that scholastic writers have spoken of the same worship being paid to images of Christ as to Christ our Lord Himself; for the act which is called the worship of an image is really the worship of Christ Himself, through and in the presence of the image and by occasion of it; by the inclination of the body toward it as to Christ Himself, as rendering Him more manifestly present, and raising the mind more actively to the contemplation of Him.” (The Faith of our Fathers, page 200)

The words mentioned do not belong to Cardinal Gibbons. It comes from a Protestant theologian whom he quotes. This is the entirety of Cardinal Gibbons’ quote that was cut

by the Iglesia ni Cristo to make it appear that the Cardinal Gibbons was considering the worship of images.

There is page 200 wherein the Iglesia ni Cristo got the words of the Protestant Leibnitz which James Cardinal Gibbons quoted and they accuse the good Cardinal of admitting that Catholics worship images.

Did James Cardinal Gibbons teach that Catholics worship images? What are the teachings of Cardinal Gibbons?

"The doctrine of the Catholic Church regarding the use of sacred images is clearly and fully expressed by the General Council of Trent in the following words: "The images of Christ, and of His Virgin Mother, and of other Saints, are to be had and retained, especially in churches; and a due honor and veneration is to be given to them; not that any divinity or virtue is believed to be in them for which they are to be honored, or that any prayer is to be made to them, or that any confidence is to be placed in them, as was formerly done by the heathens, who placed their hopes in idols; but because the honor which is given them is referred to the originals which they [pg 199] represent, so that by the images which we kiss, and before which we uncover our heads or kneel, we adore Christ and venerate His Saints, whose likeness they represent."274 Every Catholic child clearly comprehends the essential difference which exists between a Pagan idol and a Christian image. The Pagans looked upon an idol as a god endowed with intelligence and the other attributes of the Deity. They were therefore idolaters, or image worshipers. Catholic Christians know that a holy image has no intelligence or power to hear and help them. They pay it a relative respect—that is, their reverence for the copy is proportioned to the veneration which they entertain for the heavenly original to which it is also referred."(The Faith of our Fathers, page 199)

The Deception of Iglesia ni Cristo in the Book of Professor Daniel Wallace

In the program of Iglesia ni Cristo wherein Iglesia ni Cristo ministers disputed that Christ is not God by using a verse that clearly says Christ is God (John 1:1)

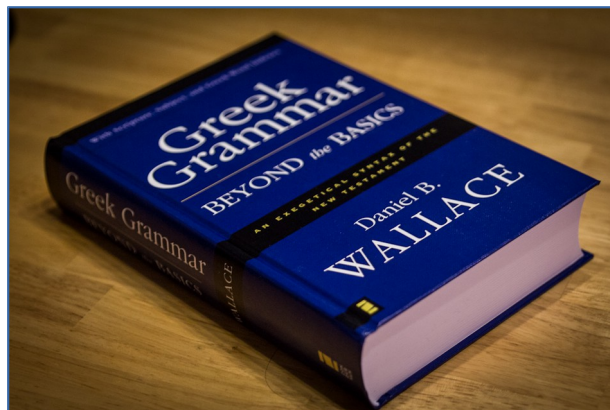
Ramil Parba (Iglesia ni Cristo Minister) used the book of Professor Daniel B. Wallace, the Greek Grammar beyond the basics and quoted Page 269 which states ...

"Such an option does not at all impugn the deity of Christ. Rather, it stresses that, although the person of Christ is not the person of the Father, their essence is identical. Possible translations are as follows: "What God was, the Word was (NEB), or "the Word was divine" (a modified Moffatt). In this second translation, "divine" is acceptable only if it is a term that can be applied only to true deity. However, in modern English, we use it with reference to angels, theologians, even meal. Thus "divine could be misleading in an English Translation. (Page 269, Greek Grammar beyond the basics, Daniel B. Wallace)"

They thought Professor Daniel Wallace did not believe that Christ is God.


Ramil Parba wants to prove that Christ is not God so he used his knowledge of Greek.

I looked at the copy since I also have a book in Greek grammar Beyond the Basics sent by a friend.



Daniel B. Wallace is a Professor of the Dallas Theological Seminary and an expert in Greek New Testament. Many of those teaching and studying biblical Greek use his books and one is Greek Grammar beyond the Basics.

We decided to send an email to Professor Wallace just to confirm if he believes that Christ is God.

[Redacted]@gmail.com>

to dwallace ▾

Dear Dr. Wallace,

I have a copy of your book Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics.

I have 2 questions for you and I hope you can answer me.

First Question, there are people out there who use this book to disprove the divinity of Christ in John 1:1.

Can you clarify if this statement in Page 269 denied the divinity of Christ?



Second Question, Do you believe in the Divinity of Jesus?


Thank you very much Dr. Wallace.

Dan Wallace


to me ▾

Dec 20 (4 days ago) ☆



 I fully affirm the deity of Christ. It's hard for me to believe that anyone would use that statement of mine to imply that I denied Christ's deity!

dbw

[Redacted]@gmail.com>



to Dan ▾

Prof. Did you receive my last email?

Dan Wallace

to me ▾

10:21 am (1 day ago) ☆



Yes. I could not see any video; it was just a black screen. I thought I was very, very clear in my grammar on the deity of Christ. Just look at what I say on the Granville Sharp rule! I do not need to add any statement to that, since everything on this issue that I wrote is clear enough. As I mentioned before, I fully embrace the deity of Christ. Anyone who thinks otherwise has no comprehension of my views.

dbw

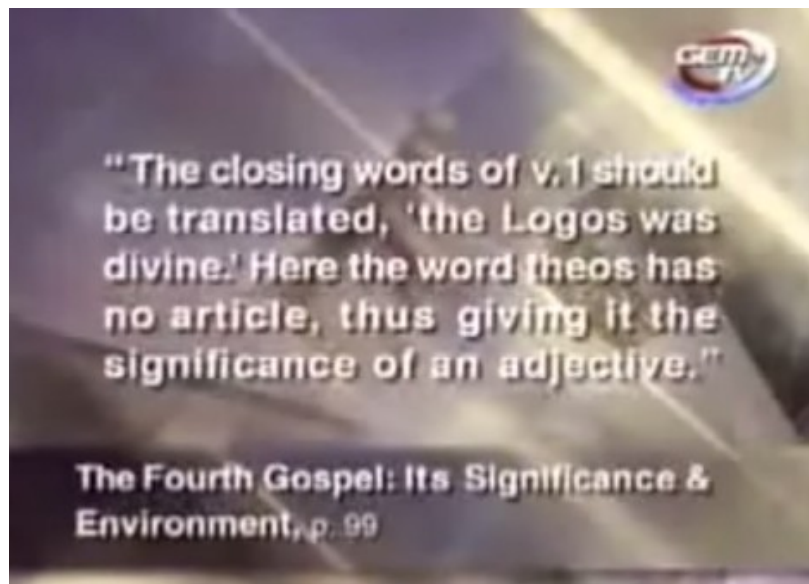
So, it was exposed that the book being used by the Iglesia ni Cristo to refute that Christ is not God in John 1:1 is something that they do not understand.

The Deceitfulness of Ramil Parba Using the Book The Fourth Gospel: Its Significance & Environment

We can watch this video of Ramil Parba, a minister of Iglesia ni Cristo, using references against a verse used by those who believe in Jesus Christ (John 1:1).

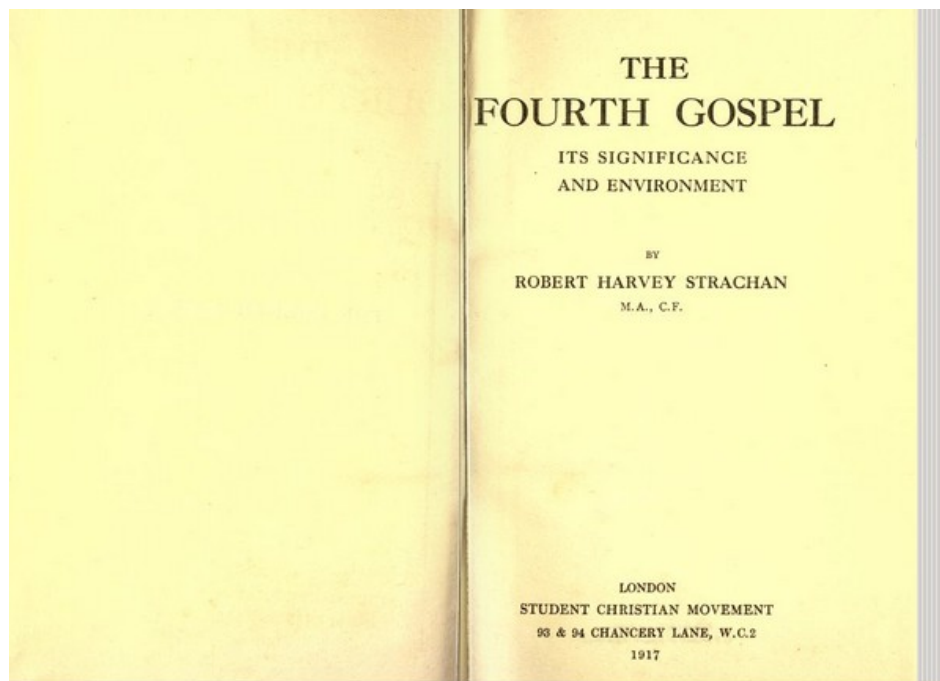
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CEDXTOCN8go>

We saw Ramil Parba quote the book, **“The Fourth Gospel: Its Significance & Environment”** which is on page 99.

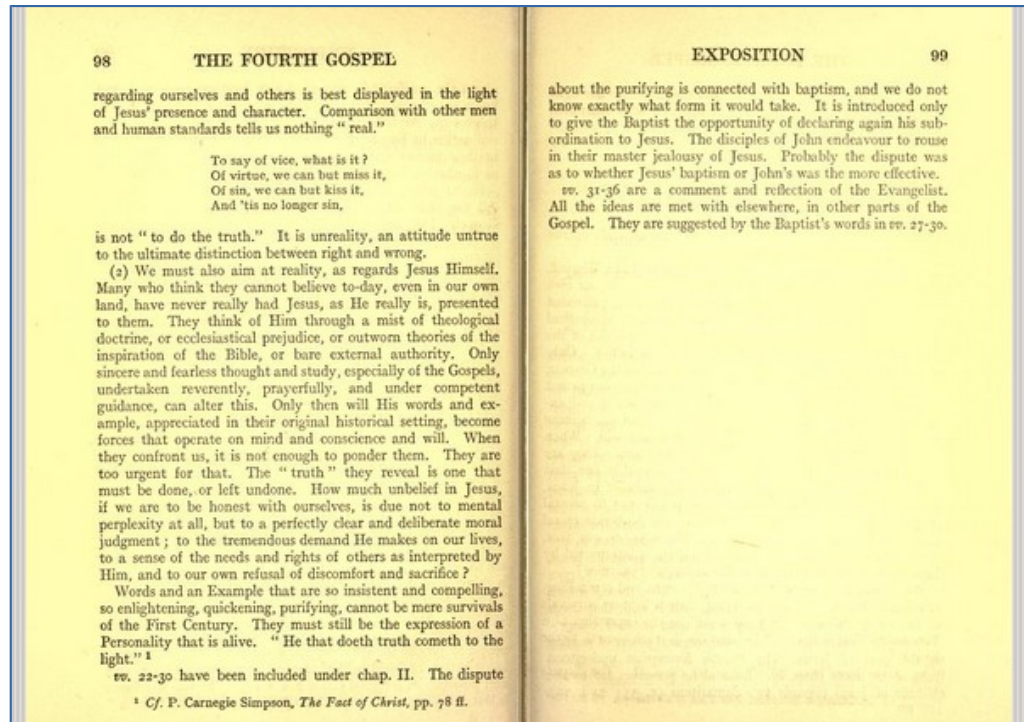


Is that really written on page 99 of said book?

This is the book...



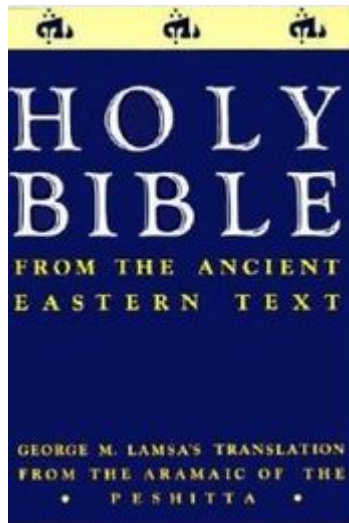
This is page 99 of the book mentioned by Ramil Parba...



It is clear that it is not written in page 99!

Is the Lamsa Translation the Eastern Peshitta in English?

The Iglesia ni Cristo often uses the Lamsa Translation which is based on the proper translation.



I know for certain that Lamsa's version is based on the Eastern Peshitta text but it deviates from it many times in favor of the readings found in the King James Version, and he also has the Western Five books in his translation, so it isn't The Eastern Peshitta in English.

It needs a good working over to bring it in line with the True Eastern Peshitta Text.

Plus, George had a few personal ideas about certain subjects, which color his translation and make it a personal opinion edition, rather than a straight translation of the texts he uses.

Large portions of his work are today considered pseudoscience as he was fond of making up anecdotal etymologies and deviating from established translations here and there to suit his own theology.

Some of his larger changes, such as "For this I was kept" instead of "Why have you forsaken me (Matthew 27:46)" aren't very reliable.

With Acts 20:28 he was working from an Eastern Peshitta text which here reads ܕܡܫܝܚܐ /məšiḥa/ "Christ." Both the majority Greek tradition and most copies of the Syriac Peshitta have "God."

This difference in reading between the two traditions was due to theological disputes that played out in the 5th century in the Syriac-speaking church.

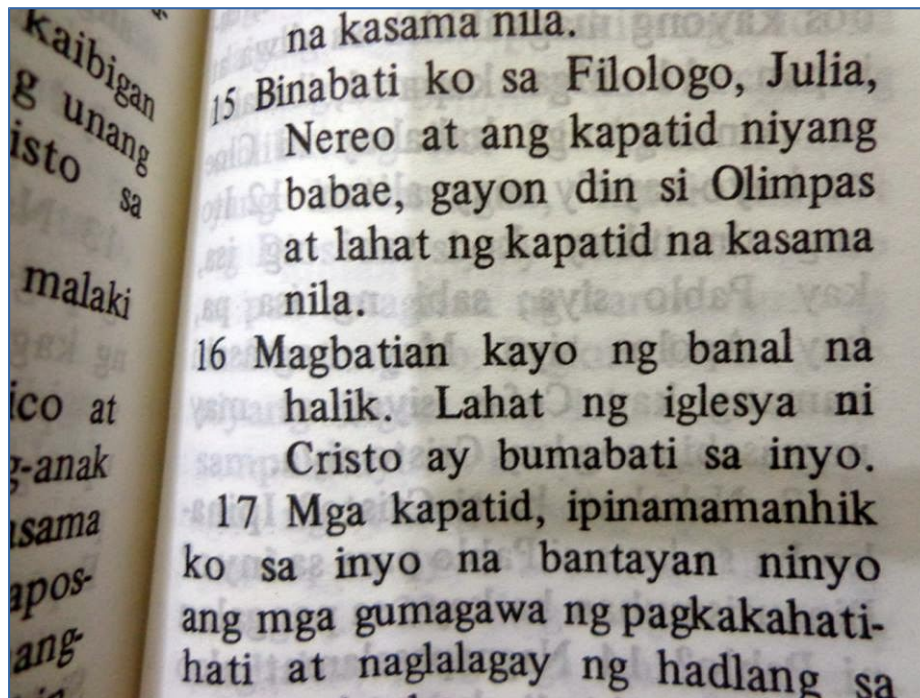
The question is why can't the Iglesia ni Cristo believe Romans 9:5 where it is written that Christ is God?

"Whose are the fathers, from among whom Christ appeared in the flesh, who is God over all, to whom are due praises and thanksgiving, for ever and ever. Amen." (Romans 9:5, Dr. George Lamsa's English Peshitta translation)

The double standard Iglesia ni Cristo shows since if the verses favor them, they will use them and if not, they will not.

Is the “Church of Christ” in Romans 16:16 based on original Greek text?

Just to show that the "Iglesia ni Cristo" is in the Bible, they use the Tagalog bible which is not based on original Greek.



The question is: Is “ἐκκλησία” written in original Greek text?

ἐκκλησία ekklésia church

If you will see the original Greek, this is what is truly written.

Ἀσπάσασθε ἀλλήλους ἐν φιλήματι ἁγίῳ. Ἀσπάζονται
ὑμᾶς αἱ ἐκκλησίαι πᾶσαι τοῦ Χριστοῦ.
(Romans 16:16, Greek Bible)

What is clearly written is ἐκκλησίαι (feminine, plural, nominative) means “churches” and not ἐκκλησία “church” (feminine, singular, nominative).

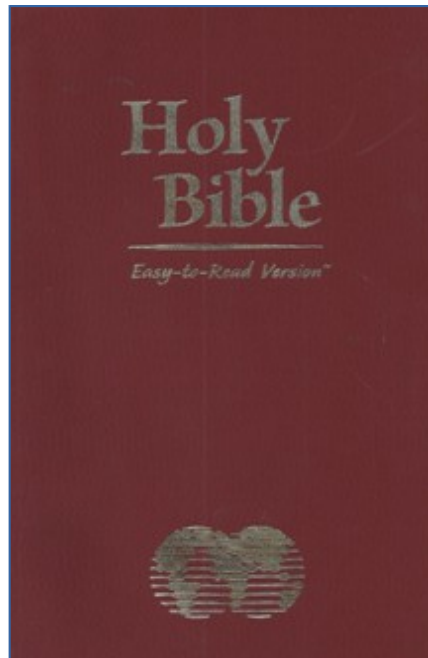
If you will read the Greek word ἐκκλησία is ekklésia and the meaning is “church” which is what the Iglesia ni Cristo insist is written in the Bible so they can convert many ignorant people.

What is written in Greek is ἐκκλησίαι this is different from ekklesia wherein it is read by a Greek expert the diphthong ”αι” (alpha iota) is pronounced like the latin letter ”i” (e.g. ice);

Is “In The Future” written in the original Greek text in John 10:16?

The Iglesia ni Cristo always uses the version which is "easy to read" to show that they are the ones being referred to in John 10:16 because of the term "in the future".

"I have other sheep too. They are not in this flock here. I must lead them also. They will listen to my voice. In the future there will be one flock and one shepherd."(John 10:16 Easy-to-Read Version)



The Bible used by Iglesia ni Cristo shows the word "in the future".

If we translate, "in the future" in Greek, it is "ἐν τῷ ἐπιτετα" and we cannot read anything like that in original Greek. This is what is written in original Greek text.

καὶ ἄλλα πρόβατα ἔχω ἃ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τῆς αὐλῆς ταύτης:
καὶ κεῖνα δεῖ με ἀγαγεῖν, καὶ τῆς φωνῆς μου ἀκούσουσιν,
καὶ γενήσονται μία ποίμνη, εἰς ποιμήν.

(John 10:16, Greek Bible)

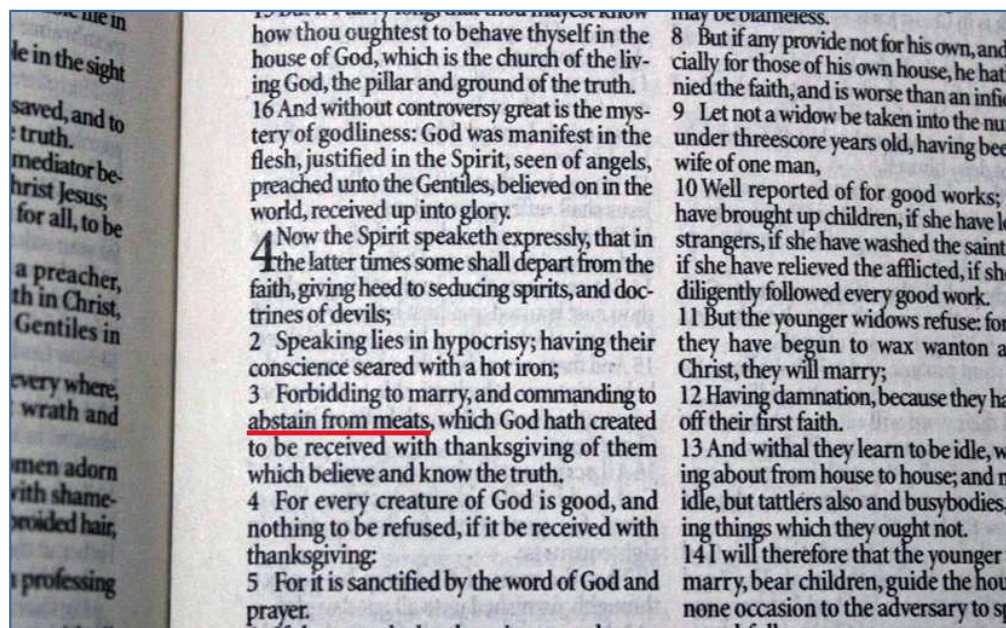
This is the English translation.

"And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd."(John 10:16)

So, we cannot read anything like "In the future".

Is “Meats” written in the original Greek text in 1 Timothy 4:3?

Just to prove to Catholics that what is written in 1 Timothy 4:3 is "meats", they use the King James Version.



The question is, it is "meats" that is really written?

κωλυόντων γαμεῖν, ἀπέχεσθαι βρωμάτων ἃ ὁ
θεὸς ἔκτισεν εἰς μετάλημψιν μετὰ
εὐχαριστίας τοῖς πιστοῖς καὶ ἐπεγνωκόσι
τὴν ἀλήθειαν. (1 Timothy 4:3, Greek Bible)

What is written is "bromaton" which comes from the word "broma" and the meaning is Food of Any Kind.

βρωμάτων - **Bromaton**

Strong's Concordance

bróma: food

Original Word: βρῶμα, ατος, τό

Part of Speech: Noun, Neuter

Transliteration: bróma

Phonetic Spelling: (bro'-mah)

Short Definition: food of any kind

Definition: food of any kind.

That is not "meats".

Meat is "kreas" and we can read that this was mentioned in Romans 14:21.

Καλὸν τὸ μὴ φαγεῖν **κρέα**, μηδὲ πιεῖν οἶνον, μηδὲ ἐν
ὧ ὁ ἀδελφός σου προσκόπτει ἢ σκανδαλίζεται
ἢ ἀσθενεῖ. (Romans 14:21, Greek Bible)

It is not the Catholic Church that is being hit in 1 Timothy 4:3 since it is not the doctrine of the Catholic Church to stay away from eating meat. It is a discipline!

If we study Hebrews 13:9, we can read the Greek word "bromasin".

διδασκαίς ποικίλαις καὶ ξέναις μὴ παραφέρεσθε:
καλὸν γὰρ χάριτι βεβαιοῦσθαι τὴν καρδίαν,
οὐ βρώμασιν, ἐν οἷς οὐκ ὠφελήθησαν
οἱ περιπατοῦντες. **(Hebrews 13:9, Greeek Bible)**

βρώμασιν - Bromasin

The difference between bromaton and bromasin is this. The word βρῶμα means "food."

The word βρωμάτων (neuter, plural, genitive) means "of, from foods" (1 Timothy 4:3).

The word βρώμασιν (neuter, plural, dative) means "to, for the foods" (Hebrews 13:9).

Why was “meats” used in Chapter 1 Timothy 4:3 instead of “food of any kind”?

When I was studying Biblical Hebrew, I was able to communicate with Professor Thompson.

He was one of my advisors in Hebrew and Greek. He studied all aspects of Hebrew Bible scholarship for twenty-three years at Harvard University.

This is the answer of Professor Thompson:

"Such a translation may suggest that the translators of the seventeenth century intended to argue that a follower of Jesus could thus eat any kind of "meat" including pork. The translators of the NRSV correct the error and translate βρῶμα as "food" in every case."

Professor Jude Thompson
Biblical Hebrew, Aramaic & Greek Teacher



I also communicated with Professor Dan Wallace, one of the scholars and author of Greek grammar beyond the basics and this is what he answered.

"I believe that was old English for 'food.'"

Professor Daniel B. Wallace
Founder and Executive Director of
the Center for the Study of
New Testament Manuscripts



Even scholars confirm that "meats" is not written in original Greek (1 Timothy 4:3).

Does James Moffatt object to the fact that Christ is God?

The Iglesia ni Cristo often use the bible version of James Moffatt to prove that their teachings have basis?

They quote John 1:1 in the version of Moffatt.

John 1:1c: "the Word was divine."

- James Moffatt, A New Translation of the Bible

Is James Moffatt against Christ being God?

This is the information about James Moffatt.

James Moffatt was an orthodox Trinitarian who supported the Nicene Creed and Chalcedon Confession:

***"The Word was God...And the Word became flesh,' simply means "The word was divine...And the Word became human.' The Nicene faith, in the Chalcedon definition, was intended to conserve both of these truths against theories that failed to present Jesus as truly God and truly man..."
Moffatt, Jesus Christ the Same, (Abingdon-Cokesbury), 1945, p.61.***

Moffatt apparently did believe that "divine" signified that Jesus was "one and the same God" with ho theos.

source: http://www.forananswer.org/Top_JW/Scholars%20and%20NWT.htm#Moffatt

It is clear that James Moffatt believes in the Trinity.

The Iglesia ni Cristo does not understand this.

The Wrong Reading of Ramil Parba in Hebrew Text

In this video, we can really see that the ministers of the Iglesia ni Cristo are just pretending to be good in Hebrew.

We can see in the video that Ramil Parba (INC Minister) understands it wrong. He is one of the debaters that the Iglesia ni Cristo is proud of.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=quHYt055hgg>

Watch and listen to it carefully.

Let us not be fooled.

וְתִהְיֶה	חֲרָדָה	בְּמַחֲנֶה	בְּשָׂדֶה	וּבְכָל-הָעָם
Vathi	charada	vamachane	vasade	oovechol-haam
mali	tama	mali	mali	mali
הַמִּצֵּב	וְהַמִּשְׁחִית	חֲרָדוֹ	גַּם-הֵמָּה	וַתִּרְגַּז
Hamatsav	vehamashchit	chardoo	gam-hema	vatirgaz
mali	mali	tama	tama	mali
הָאָרֶץ	וְתִהְיֶה	לְחֲרָדָת	אֱלֹהִים:	
haaretz	vathi	lecherdat	Elohim.	
tama	hindi binasa	mali	tama	
(1 Samuel 14:15, Hebrew Bible)				

We can hear in the last part how this was read by someone who is an expert in Hebrew.

This will prove that INC ministers are just fooling their supporters so the latter will believe that they are good in Hebrew.

Ramil Parba made Abraham God

In this video, you will notice the following:

The first is the reading of Ramil Parba (Iglesia ni Cristo Minister) of the Hebrew Text of Genesis 23:6

Second, it is obvious that Ramil Parba does not know how to distinguish Hebrew Vowels. The Hebrew word is adoni and he made it Adonai.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JqjxwV1aNic>

For the information of everyone, here is the distinction between Adonai and adoni.



Adonai - Lord;God; name used as a substitute for the sacred Tetragrammaton.

Adoni - Describe human masters and lords, but never God.

Adonai is used exclusively for God.

Third, due to the wrong reading, it appears that Abraham was made God.

It is clear that Abraham is being referred to as my lord in the verse.

Iglesia ni Cristo's Low Quality of Greek Scholarship Proven Beyond Doubt

Since the Iglesia ni Cristo cannot accept that Christ is God, they try to show their knowledge of Greek.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. (John 1:1, Greek New Testament)

But the fault came out.

This is a statement that came from them and we will correct these one by one.

We will see this information in all the text in green came from them.

Iglesia ni Cristo said: If the Greeks use a NOUN, they always use the ARTICLE with this. GOD in Greek is THEOS (θεός) and the article is HO (ὁ). In Greek when they used "theos" (θεός), they just do not use THEOS (θεός); they say HO THEOS (ὁ θεός) . Now, in Greek, when they do not use the article together with the noun, the NOUN becomes an (ADJECTIVE). In Greek, when you use NOUN like THEOS, it is used with an article HO. If Theos is not used with the article HO, it can be an ADJECTIVE. It appears that the word "GOD" is a clause of "THE WORD IS GOD" is an ADJECTIVE---it just connects Logos and does not prove that the Word is God. Thus, according to the analysis of this clause, "THE WORD IS GOD" should be translated, "THE WORD is HOLY". The clause "The WORD is God" is just a classification. It does not prove that Christ is God.

Source: <http://iglesianicristolahingtapat.blogspot.com/2014/07/juan-11.html>

If the Greeks use a NOUN, they always use the ARTICLE with this.

Incorrect!

Greek uses nouns all of the time without the article, just like in English. With an article, "the tree." Without an article, "a tree."

Anyone with a basic course in Greek or read the New Testament will discover the foolishness of this statement.

GOD in Greek is THEOS (θεός) and the article is HO (ὁ). In Greek when they used "theos" (θεός), they just do not use THEOS (θεός); they say HO THEOS (ὁ θεός) .

Incorrect!

THEOS in the New Testament is used as a proper designation of Yahweh. At times, there is an article just like proper names. In some cases, there is none. A noun does not always need an article if it was assumed that the noun was articular.

Now, in Greek, when they do not use the article together with the noun, the NOUN becomes an (ADJECTIVE). In Greek, when you use NOUN like THEOS, it is used with an article HO. If Theos is not used with the article HO, it can be an ADJECTIVE.

Very incorrect!

Anyone with some knowledge of Greek knows how foolish this is. A noun is ALWAYS a noun. It does not function as an adjective.

However, adjectives can act like nouns. We call this acting substantively. Thus, nouns are always nouns.

It appears that the word "GOD" is a clause of "THE WORD IS GOD" is an ADJECTIVE---it just connects Logos and does not prove that the Word is God. Thus, according to the analysis of this clause, "THE WORD IS GOD" should be translated, "THE WORD is Divine". The clause "The WORD is God" is just a classification. It does not prove that Christ is God.

Since the understanding of Greek grammar in the above mentioned statement is incorrect, the result is also incorrect.

There are two possible options for the translation of John 1:1:

"The word was a god," or "The word was God."

The second is the right translation. First century Jews and Christians only believed in one God who was the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

The verb "was" is an equation verb which works with two nominative nouns. One is the subject and the other is the object.

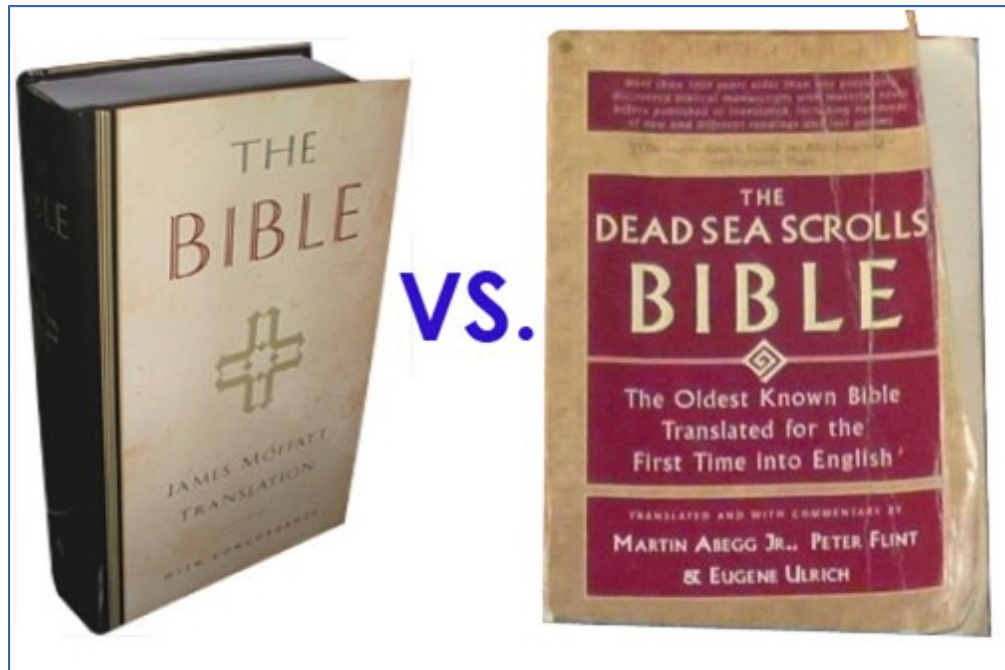
The correct label for the object of an equation verb is 'predicate nominative'). When an equation verb is working with two nouns, the noun with an article will be the subject.

In John 1:1, removing the article from THEOS makes it clear that it is NOT the subject (the word was God). If THEOS had the article, the translation will be "God was the Word."

In summing up, all English translations over the years (with the exception of the faulty New World Translation of Jehovah's Witnesses) are correct.

Do not forget that modern English translations are made by Greek scholars who know Greek better than your Greek Scholar Jose Ventilacion.

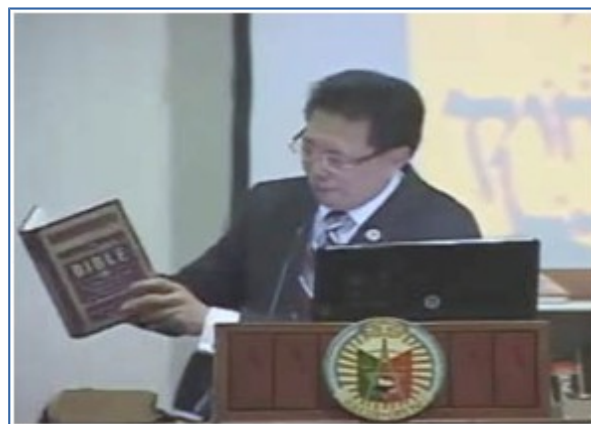
Is Isaiah 43:5 in the Moffatt Bible more believable than Isaiah 43:5 in the Dead Sea Scrolls?



The Iglesia ni Cristo often use Moffatt translation every time they want to prove that there is “FAR EAST” in the Bible.

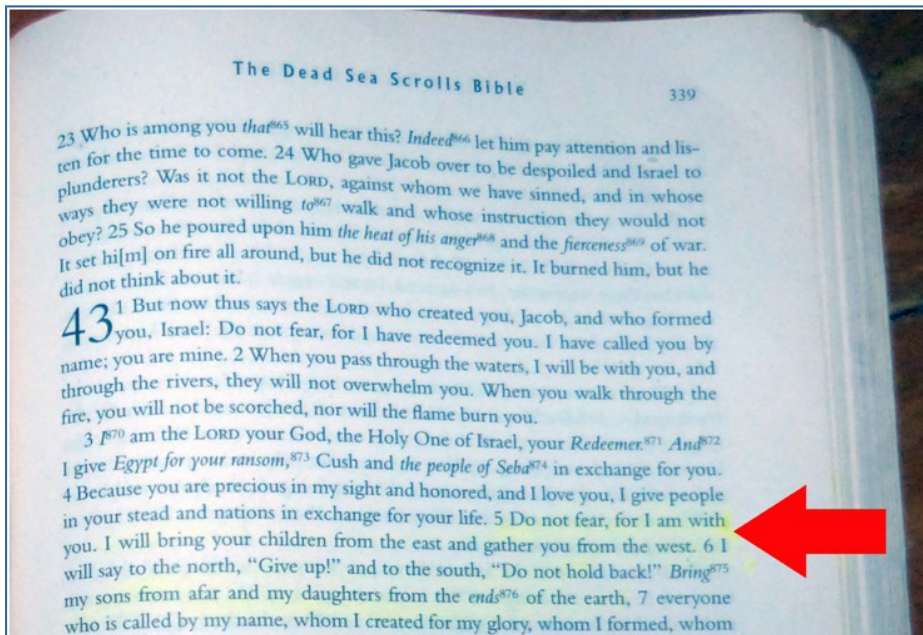
For Jose Ventilacion, it is a big truth that what is written in the Dead Sea Scrolls, then why doesn't he use the Dead Sea Scrolls where there is nothing “FAR” written in Isaiah 43:5?

The Iglesia ni Cristo often use Moffatt translation every time they want to prove that there is “FAR EAST” in the Bible.



"From the far east will I bring your offspring, and **from the far west** I will gather you. "(Isaiah 43:5, Moffatt Translation)

"Do not fear, for I am with you. I will bring your children **from the east** and gather you from the west."(**Isaiah 43:5, The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible**)



He does not read it because it is not what he favors.

The Hebrew word for "FAR" is rachoq (רָחֹק) which is written in Isaiah 43:6 but is not mentioned in Isaiah 43:5 which is often twisted by ministers of Iglesia ni Cristo.

Answering Iglesia ni Cristo: The Correct translation in Hebrews 1:8 is "God is thy Throne" and not "Your Throne, O God"

The Iglesia ni Cristo does not want to accept that Christ is God. Thus, they deny what is written in Hebrews 1:8 wherein the Father calls Christ God.

According to the Iglesia ni Cristo, it should not be "Your throne, O God", it should be "God is thy throne".

According to Jose Ventilacion "the true God will not call one person "God" as the true God."

The question is, if the translation "Your throne, O God" is wrong, why is the Lamsa Translation (Acts 20:28) being used every time they want to prove that the "Church of Christ" is in the bible?

"Take heed therefore to yourselves and to all the flock, over which the Holy Spirit has appointed you overseers, to feed the church of Christ which he has purchased with his blood."(Acts 20:28, Lamsa Translation)

The Lamsa Translation (Acts 20:28) being used every time they want to prove that the "Church of Christ" is in the bible but when it comes to Hebrews 1:8 of The Lamsa Translation, they do not use this.

This is what is written in Hebrews 1:8.

"But of the Son he said, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: the scepter of thy kingdom is a right scepter."(Hebrews 1:8, Lamsa Translation)

Is this not a big hypocrisy?

Does this not show that the Iglesia ni Cristo is double standard when it comes to this matter?

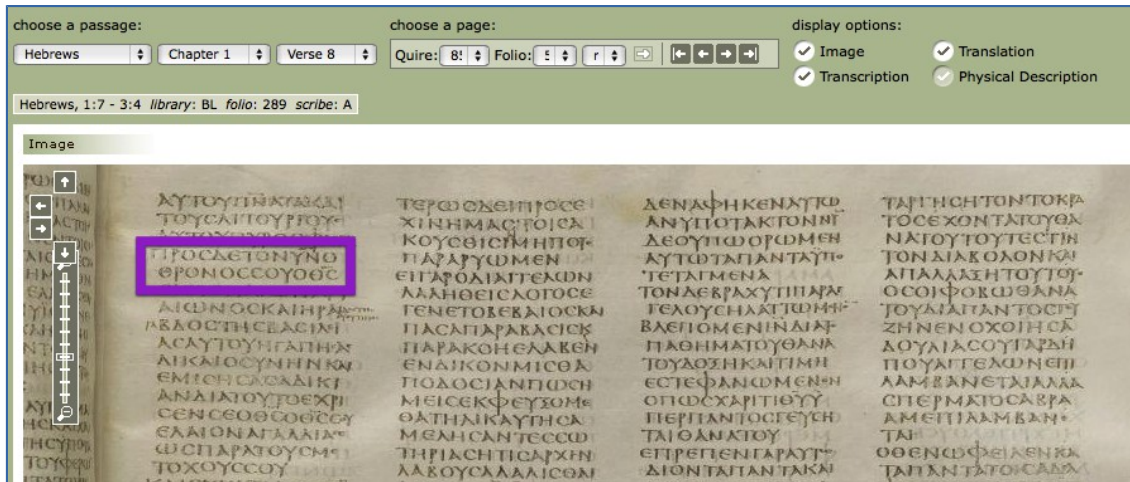
Now, let us talk about the translation "Your throne, O God".

Why do we prefer this translation?

Many Greek professors choose this translation.

"But about the Son he said: Your throne, O God, is forever and ever".(Hebrews 1:8)

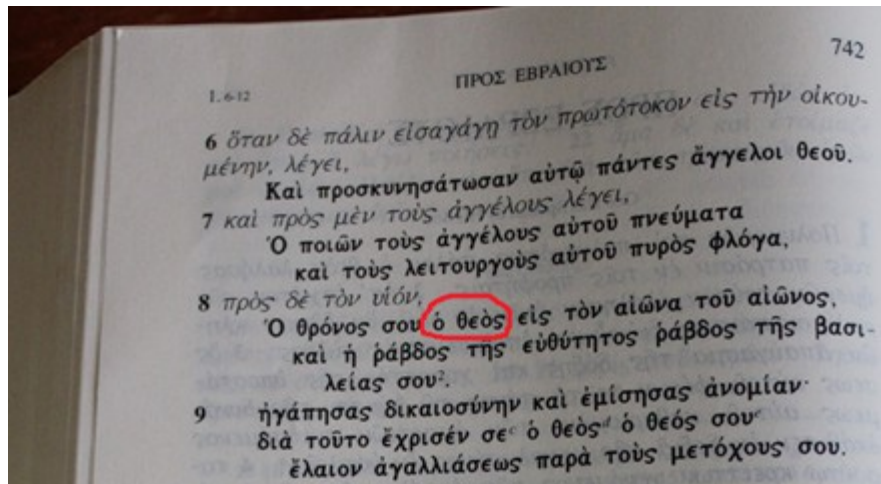
This is the screenshot of Hebrews 1:8 from Codex Sinaiticus



The first letter is the article, the second is theta and sigma. This was a short form way to write the name of God.

The last word of line 4 is the article, the fifth line is the words throne, of you, the, God (The nomina sacra is employed for God)

This is the screenshot of Hebrews 1:8 in the Greek New Testament.



They may be asking "O" in "Thy throne, O God".

This is how we can educate members of the Igreja ni Cristo.

We add all sorts of words to our English translation to make it sound like proper english, we also don't translate words that are unnecessary in English.

For example the end of Hebrews 1:8 says "the scepter of your kingdom" The word "of" is not in Greek.

It is a word we add to clarify how the word kingdom (basileias) is functioning because it is in the genitive case.

In this example, most scholars agree that God, being in the nominative case, is functioning as a nominative of address. To confirm that, simply look at Psalm 45, which is being cited. No translator thinks that Psalms 45 says "God is your throne" in the Hebrew or Greek Old Testament.

Why do we prefer the translation, "Your Throne, O God"?

It would also be disrespectful to call the Lord God a "throne" that someone sits on (God is thy Throne) - it makes no sense.